

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1921.

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The first week in November was abnormally warm in all sections of the country except in the Eastern States, and very little precipitation occurred in any section. The second week was unseasonably cold from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and thereafter temperatures were above normal in most districts. The weather was favorable for outdoor work, except for considerable interruption in northern districts during the middle portion of the month by cold and snow, and the soil was too dry for plowing and seeding from the lower Great Plains southward. Cotton picking and ginning continued to make satisfactory progress under favorable weather conditions.

Winter grains were favorably affected by the weather from the Mississippi Valley eastward and they continued mostly in satisfactory condition in that area. Soil moisture was greatly improved after the first week in the month from Tennessee southward and in the Southeast, which facilitated seeding winter cereals and germination of grain. The drought was intensified, however, by lack of rainfall from the lower Great Plains southward and southwestward, and there was a steady deterioration of winter grains in that section. Unusually heavy snow fell in the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon during the week ending November 22, which was very

beneficial to wheat in that area, while the droughty conditions in California were somewhat relieved by additional soil moisture the latter part of the month.

There was sufficient moisture during most of the month for truck in the Southern States from the Mississippi River eastward, and the warm weather favored growth, but deficient moisture was very unfavorable for garden and truck crops in Louisiana and Texas. The cutting and grinding of cane made rapid progress in the lower Mississippi Valley under favorable weather conditions. Ranges were dry and poor throughout the month in the Southwest, including the lower Great Plains, with a scarcity of water supply for stock in many localities. The heavy snowfall and unusually cold weather were trying on stock also, during the middle portion of the month from eastern Washington eastward to Minnesota, with considerable suffering and shrinkage in some localities. Stock continued in satisfactory condition in other districts.

The weather was generally favorable for fruits and fruit trees, except that a severe glaze storm near the close did considerable damage to trees in New England, and cooler weather would have favored better development of citrus fruits in Florida.